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DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 29 South Jefferson COLUMBUS, O .- Vladuet News Stand, 380 High

Evidently it requires a lot of champagne to settle amicably a boundary dispute in the London way.

Tillman, acquitted of murder by an emotional jury in South Carolina, declares that he never had any serious apprehensions of conviction. He evidently knew his State.

Statistics show that during nine months of the present year building operations in eight large cities have fallen off \$42,000,000 as compared with the same period last year. The decrease is attributed chiefly to

Latest dispatches indicate that as a re sult of King Emmanuel's visit to Paris France is likely to get a free hand in Moand Italy control over Tripoli-precisely the result predicted in an editorial in the Journal of yesterday.

Polster's great activity in the campaign does not give him the right to "feel" with the ballot boxes. It may be rather hard luck for the saloon keepers that Little was not elected Police judge, but they will have to be satisfied with the result.

That public sentiment which in South Carolina set James H. Tillman free after the murder of Editor Gonzales is of the same class that in Kentucky passed a death sentence on Caleb Powers and would "hang Taylor to damn the Republican party."

If Canada had won her case in the Alaskan boundary dispute the import at American towns of Dyea and Skaguay, with many islands and fine harbors, would have passed under British control. But the in dications are very strong that she has

The annual report of the Pullman Company submitted on Thursday shows capital stock \$74,000,000, dividends declared during the year \$5,919,968, and surplus \$14,275,number of passengers carried duryear was 12,321,260. They are the people who make the dividends possible.

With Mr. Dunn and his record for accumulating floating debt in the controller's office, and with Mr. Warrum, better known in political than in legal circles, at the head of the legal department, we know what to expect in the way of reform in the departments. What will the next dose be?

John Alexander Dowie is making no mistake in going to New York for converts There are more emotional cranks and feeble-minded people at large there than in any place on earth, if one can judge from the success of the "yellow journals" and get-rich- quick promotion schemes.

That second-hand interview with Bryan declaring that he has given up the silver saue may be all right, but it sounds fishy. Why anybody equipped with a newspaper ergan and so glib a tongue should get comebody else to announce an important change in his views is too deep a problem for the ordinary mortal.

It is quite evident that a few of th Republican newspapers out in the State were led astray in their estimate of th Bookwalter administration by the exaggerated campaign statements of local newspapers opposed to him. Proper allowances ld be made for the peculiar state of frenzy incident to the heat of a very stren-

said: "A man has no more legal right to work when and where and how he will than he has to endanger his neighbor's sociate with those of another, if they property by burning his own." Of course meant a nonunion man. He would not put any restriction on the right of a union man to work when and where and how

Senator L. P. Newby, of Knightstown, has announced himself a candidate for mination for lieutenant governor by the next Republican State convention. Senator Newby has served with distinction in the State Senate and has been a conspicuously able member of the Republican State organtention for a number of years. He will have a large and earnest following in the

The rumor which comes from London that the decision of the Alaska boundary trial virtually concedes the American case may be premature, but is quite likely to be true. The conflicting claims center in the Interpretation of two clauses in the treaty

ain herself for more than forty years. It was not expected that the Canadian members of the tribunal would waive their contention, but the British member, who is an able lawyer, and who holds the balance of power on the tribunal, could hardly fall to see that the American claim is just.

A PREMATURE BOOMLET. The emotionalism of some people has an amusing illustration in the talk which has sprung up since the election in favor of Mr. Heltzman for Governor, or, at least, for the Democratic nomination for that office. Three months ago Mr. Holtzman had not yet been publicly spoken of as a possible candidate for mayor of Indianapolis. Chairman Keach had not yet discovered him, or if he had he had not yet announced the fact. After his discovery Mr. Holtzman's nomination was an easy matter and a very unusual combination of circumstances caused his election by the narrow plurality of 826-in a total vote of nearly 46,000. Thereupon, some emotional people, with a talent for discovering mare's nests, immediately begin to boom him for Governor. Now the Journal does not deny that Mr. Holtzman possesses sufficient ability to fill the office of Governor after fashion, as do several hundreds of other Demograts and several thousands of Republicans throughout the State. The late Thomas A. Hendricks, while Governor, once said to the writer: "It doesn't take much of a man to be Governor of Indiana." This was his way of intimating that he felt he ought to be in a higher position and that the duties of the office were irksome to him. It is not likely that Mr. Holtzman would have that feeling. The absurdity of suggesting him for Governor does not lie in the fact that he is either too small or too big a man for the place, but in its illogicalness. It the first place his election as mayor of Indianapolis by a plurality of 826 out of nearly 46,000 votes does not, in view of the circumstances, imply any political strength. He owes his election to the fact that he received several hundred Republican votes, every one of which, in the circumstances, would have been cast for any Democrat of mediocre ability and respectable character. He received more Republican votes than his entire plurality, and a much larger number of Republicans who would vote against him if he were nominated for Governor voted for Hitz, thus contributing directly and potentially to the election of Holtzman. As Mr. Taggart said, "The Republicans did it." Of course they did, and they did it to "rebuke" Mr. Bookwalter, not to boom

the facts or circumstances of the case. Aside from these considerations the attempt to start a gubernatorial boom for Mr. Holtzman at this time is absurd be cause he has his whole term as mayor before him. Two years hence he may have wrecked the little prestige that circumstances have forced upon him now. It will be time enough for his own party to talk about him for Governor when he shall have made a brilliant and popular record as mayor. As yet he has no record and the Democratic papers throughout the State have hardly learned to spell his name correctly. Mr. Holtzman himself is fairly level headed and his emotional friends should not make him ridiculous. They should

Holtzman. The conclusion, therefore, that

his election argues any political strength or

personal following that would make him

available as the gubernatorial candidate of

a party which is always on the hunt for

available candidates has no foundation in

wait a couple of years and then see Keach MR. MITCHELL'S WRONG VIEWS.

The Journal has sometimes found occasion to commend Mr. John Mitchell's fairness and level headedness, but it must express its strong disapproval of the spirit of his address before the National Civic Federation conference at Chicago. The object of the federation is to establish better relations between employers and employes and to end strife. Mr. Mitchell spoke on the "open shop." He opposed this idea and maintained the right of union men not only to refuse to work with nonunion men, but to use compulsory means to exclude them from union shops. He declared that strike breakers, that is, nonunion men who take the places of union men who have struck, are "but little removed from the criminal class," implying that the taking up by an person of a job that a union man has laid down is but little removed from a crime.

To quote his language: To refuse to work with nonunion men is to no greater and to no less extent compul-sion than for a life insurance company to refuse certain classes of people or for any association whatsoever to set conditions under which it will have dealings with certain persons. The compulsion exerted by unions, whether toward nonunionists or

The majority of nonunionists are not malicious; only at the worst stupid and apathetic. However, there is one group of nunionists, the professional strike breakers, but little removed from the criminal class. In conclusion, I believe that trade unions have a perfect legal and moral right to exclude nonunionists, but that this right shall

be exercised with the utmost care and only after persuasion has been tried and failed. This shows that while Mr. Mitchell is level headed and fair minded on many points he is utterly wrong regarding the legal rights of labor unions and the individual right of nonunion men to work. His assumption that membership in the union confers any special right to work or to prevent nonunion men from working is so radically wrong as to show a complete misapprehension of the basic question. No person denies or questions the right of union men to refuse to work or associate with In his address at Chicago Mr. Mitchell nonunion men. Every person is free to choose his own associates. Believers in one religious faith may refuse to work or as-Union men have a right to quit work if they wish to because nonunion men are employed, but there their rights cease. They have no right to use force, violence or compulsion of any kind to prevent employers from hiring nonunion men or to prevent the latter from working. Mr. Mitchell's contention for the right of union men to refuse to work with nonunion men is illogical and insincere because, as already stated, no person denies that right. What he cannot defend and dares not try to defend is the use of force and violence by union men to prevent nonunion men from being employed. This contention is utterly opposed to the finding of the anthracite coal commission which Mr. Mitchell ac-

report of the commission: The union must not undertake to assume. or to interfere with the management of the business of the employer. It should strive to make membership in it so valuaole as to attract all who are eligible, but of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, it must not lose sight of the fact that those who may think differently have certain United States was that of Great Brit- ment. • • It should be remembered

cepted. Following is an extract from the

tion, is subordinate to the laws of the land | to say. and cannot make rules or regulations in contravention thereof. Yet it at times seeks to set itself up as a separate and distinct governing agency and to control those who have refused to join its ranks and to consent to its government and to deny to them the personal liberties which are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land. * * * The right to remain at work when others have ceased to work, or to engage nnew in work which others have abandoned is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern de-nouncement of the law. * * * Approval of the object of a strike, or persuasion that its purpose is high and noble, cannot sanc tion an attempt to destroy the right of others to a different opinion in this respect, or to interfere with their conduct in choosing to work upon what terms and at what time and for whom it may please them so to do. * * * Finally, it is adudged and awarded: That no persons shall be refused employment or in any way disriminated against on account of memberhip or nonmembership in any labor organization; and that there shall be no discrimnation against, or interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organ-

These extracts from a report written by United States Judge Gray and signed every member of the anthracite coal strike commission are dead against Mr. Mitchell's contention for the right of union men to use compulsion to prevent nonunion men from working. In this contention Mitchell has placed himself in opposition the law of the land and to the sense justice of all fairminded men.

A SCHEME OF CONFISCATION.

The Colombian Senate is now considering a lovely proposition in regard to the canal matter. As explained by the dispatches, this is that the concession contract with the New Panama Company, of France, be taken up by that body, and either approved or disapproved; if approved, the French company to be given until 1910 to dig the canal, and, if disapproved, the Colombian government to take possession of the works and reimburse the French company to the extent of \$1,000,000.

have Colombia violate her own Constitution the president of the Senate and this later scheme of high-handed confiscation of the New Panama Company's property and franchises, the former would seem preferable. Whether it is the attitude of the United States on the Monroe doctrine or simply natural ignorance that causes it, certain it is that Latin-American statesmen have acquired the notion that nobody can acquire property or other rights in their territories that they are bound for ly, and it may be doubted if he will ever be yearning for.

It is scarcely conceivable that the French government would stand idly by and see the property of her citizens thus confiscated by the Colombian government. A million for works that have cost a hundred millions, and for which forty millions have been agreed on by the American government as a fair valuation! If the Colombian Senate shall attempt to carry out the scheme proposed by its special committee French warships will unquestionably show up at Colon in short order, and it will hardly be a case in which the United States will care to extend the protecting wing of the Monroe doctrine.

Chicago merchants have posted notices who has kept a book on various tracks and been on the inside of the business says the smaller race tracks would be forced out of existence were it not for the small investments of salesmen, clerks and mechanics. "The life of the tracks." he says, "depends on a small army of touts who are paid regular wages for disseminating worthless tips." It is a rascally and dangerous business and engaging in it should be cause for dismissal of any employe who has access to a money drawer.

The flower mission has practically accomplished its very worthy work of providing a hospital for incurables. This devoted band of women is responsible also for the Eleanor Hospital for sick children, one of the most beautiful and best managed charities in the State. The mission has certainly won its title to the confidence displayed by business men in every project it under-

Former President Cleveland paid a high compliment to American engineers and to technical education in general when he said in an address at Chicago: "I would rather my own boy should grow up able to build a employers, must be judged upon its merits my own boy should grow up able to build a and must not be decried merely because of great bridge like the Brooklyn bridge than to receive the highest honor that the people could bestow upon him."

THE HUMORISTS.

Their Mission.

"We may laugh at the wonderful breakfastfood idea, but, after all, it has a great mission in this world."

"To stimulate advertising."

In His Line.

Philadelphia Press. "So glad you found my sermon interesting." said the Rev. Mr. Tawkon. "Yes," replied the stranger, "it was interesting to me. I've been making a study recently of the powers of endurance of the human voice."

A Case of Easy Picking.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "You know that man, Flipperton, who claims to read character at a glance?" "Well he swindled me out of \$200."

"Indeed? I didn't suppose he ever put his

boasted talent to any practical use." Henry's Modest Part.

"Yes," said Mrs. Wadsworth, "the family are most interesting. John dances divinely, Tom sings like an angel, David is a famous footballer. Susanne paints with great taste."

"And Henry?"

ports the others." Did You Ever?

"Oh, Henry! Well, he's a rather full sort of

a fellow, you know. He only works and sup-

Did you ever in riding in cars 'round the town-

Where most folks stood up while a few sat them 'Way down-Did you ever get squeezed till your face was sky blue,

And find that the fellow pressed closest to you

Had an annual bath that was long overdue? -Baltimore American.

His Hurry. Carter-What are you in such a hurry about? Walker-Only going home, that's all. Been

that the trade union is a voluntary social in a deuce of a rush to get home, don't you see. organization and, like any other organiza- I want to write to her about something I forgot

> Carter-Something important, I suppose? Walker-I should say so! I want to ask her

he still loves me as much as ever.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES. The Indianapolis German Telegraph has passed through the most exciting campaign

known in the history of that city since the

war without taking sides either one way or

another .- South Bend Times. Out of six men taken into custody yesterday by the Indianapolis police, four were held as being insane. The percentage would have grown to even greater proportions if that campaign ad continued much longer.

-Lafayette Call. Philip was King of Macedonia, Alexander, his greater son, succeeded him on throne. In those days Macedonia was not crying for help. All the known world was abasing itself, hand to mouth and mouth to dust, before the all-conquering Macedonians.-Terre Haute Gazette.

The Peoria man who has written a drama to be called Indiana had better pause and hesitate. That name was copyrighted a year ago by Graham P. Taber, of the Laporte Argus, who wrote a play to be called indiana, reserving all rights. No man from a distillery town can get ahead of our Indiana play producers without getting into trouble.-Kokomo News.

If it takes all that a workingman can earn to buy what he eats, he will have nothing to spend for clothes, dry goods, shoes, hats, medicines or luxuries of any kind. Dealers in things not made to eat should interest themselves in any scheme intended to cheapen eatables, and they stand in their own light when they allow one class of dealers to absorb most of the living fund belonging to the community.

-Lafayette Journal. As far as the change in administration is concerned, we are not disposed to pass judgment before it has been tried, but from the record of the newly-elected mayor while he was county prosecutor of Marion county, and from the record of the Taggart machine which supported him and made his election possible, we do not see any hope for those citizens of Indianapolis who swapped parties in order to get cleaner government.-Richmond Item.

The fact that Maine has tardily come to decision that the memory of the late James G. Blaine calls for a monument will serve As between the former proposition to to remind Indiana folk that a movement was started with much eclat for a monuat to the late Benjamin Harrison an will cause them to wonder what has become of the movement; likewise the money that was subscribed before the worthy project vanished into the viewless air.

-Fort Wayne Sentinel. If sinners get in among the saints it is sinners in the most effective way. If corrupt men get into a political party, it is the business of the party to purge itself of all evil doers. This is what the Republican party is doing in the case of the rascals that have been exposed in connection with the administration of the Postoffice Department. The Republicans can do this without any assistance or advice from the Democrats. The purifying process is now going on and no guilty man will be allowed to escape.-South Bend Tribune

So far as we have heard there is no candidate among the Republicans of Indiana for the seat of Senator Beveridge in the United States Senate. A few more breaks like the Indianapolis election and the senator's seat will be filled by a Democrat. The attention of the gentlemen who claim the exclusive interest in the senator's candidacy is called to this fact. While wrangling against imaginary enemies in the Republican party the real ones may capture the Legislature and make the election of any Republican an impossibility.-Peru Repub- | nominee again.

As has been so often forecasted, the Republicans have lost Indianapolis to the Democrats, in spite of a majority of over 3.000 Republican votes. Now let those would-be leaders in State politics keep away from state conventions. Such Repubicans as Indianapolis harbors are a disgrace to the party in the State, and they have no right to contaminate the rest of the State by their presence in a convention. As a matter of fact, the next Republican state convention should be held outside of Indianapolis. It would be a just rebuke to the party in that city, and would perhaps serve to bring the recalcitrant voters back their senses.-Starke County Repub-

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

The Democrats who gathered yesterday discuss "important business" were the most cheerful appearing lot of partisans of that stripe that have been rounded up in Indiana for several years, and their cheerfulness was all due to one thing-the recent 'Democratic victory" in Indianapolis. Most of them made no effort to conceal their satisfaction or the cause of it and all of them indicated unmistakably that they felt an era of new and better things had dawned for Indiana Democracy. The striking feature of the conference, however, was that the list of "among those present" embraced representatives of all three wings of the party-the radical silverites, the gold element and the great middle class of conservatives that had managed to hold themselves in line for Bryan and free silver and at the same time keep within halling distance of the crowd that went off on a tangent and formed the Gold Democratic organization. The radical silverites and the conservatives have always worked tobig split of 1896 that the representatives of the Gold Democratic wing have been received by them.

James L. Keach, chairman of the Demoeratic city committee, was the representative of the Gold Democrats at the conference. Keach, it will be remembered, was the chairman of the Gold Democratic committee in 1896 and 1898 and as such was the biggest thorn in the side of the Democrat who stood by his party. He started in last winter to fight his way back into the party locally, and was successful in capturing the city committee, but he has never before been received in the inmost circle of Indiana Democrats, who virtually control the party in this State. Consequently his mere presence at yesterday's gathering was sigdificant, but, of even greater significance, he made a speech in which he proclaimed that he was a good Democrat and wanted to be considered as such!

Mr. Keach rather took the breath of some of his hearers with his speech, which was a typical Keach utterance, direct and to the point, with no mincing of words or phrases. He said that he had been labeled as a traitor to the party, but that he wanted to state right then and there that he had never voted any other than the Democratic

have called me a 'bolter.' " he con-"They "and I admit that there was some ground for that charge, but I had plenty of company, and it was Democratic company at that. I worked with Democrats and for Democrats. However, even if I was a 'bolter,' I think I was punished enough when they elected me chairman of the city committee here, but if you want to punish me any more you might elect me state chairman and give me a siege of

Mr. Keach's naive and ingenuous distinction between a "traitor" and a "bolter" was in itself enough to startle his hearers, but when he went on and virtually dared them to elect him state chairman they were completely dumfounded. It was indicated in the Journal some days ago that Mr. Keach's next move would be to capture the state organization, and the suggestion | the person of Rome C. Stephenson, of | magazine and other articles on Barrett aphas been widely commented upon, but the men who were at the meeting were not prepared to have him make an open bid for the state chairmanship. However, Mr. Keach made his speech in a way to leave a slight doubt as to whether he was jesting or was in dead earnest, one of his happy faculties, by the way, and, thanks to that, his audience was able to work off its feel-ings in a laugh when it didn't know just what else to do.

None of the men present was unkind or audacious enough to take up Mr. Keach's differentiation between a "traitor" and a 'bolter." and hold him to the strict wartime definition that one who gives aid or comfort to the enemy is guilty of treason, and here again is seen the effect of the "Democratic victory" of Tuesday. Had Mr. Keach been defeated in his efforts to elect Mr. Holtzman he wouldn't have been able alker—Only going home, that's all. Been with a jimmy and complete safe-cracking ding the evening with my flances, and I'm outnit, but "nothing succeeds like success,"

and the Democrats whom he fought to the best of his ability a few years ago, and who then held the name of Keach to be synonymous with that of Judas, are ready and auxious to welcome him back into the fold They see that the only bope for their party lies in healing the old breach and getting together for a long pull and a strong pull and so they invited him to their meeting, let him explain that, while he had been a "belter," he had never been a "traitor," and had already done sufficient penance in expiation of his grievous sin, and heard him intimate that he might find the state chairmanship to his liking, and then they applauded him. It must have been rather 'hard to take" for such rampant, radical free-silver Democrats as Senator "Cy" Davis, of Bloomfield, and "Stokes" Jackson, of Greenfield, but, as "politics makes strange bed-fellows," so political expediency leads to strange adjustments and makes for that sweet charity which forgets and forgives. The party leaders at this conference freely expressed the opinion that the late election in Indianapolis, with the success of the Democratic ticket, will have an excellent effect on the party at large and inspire a concerted fight next year that may be pro-

State Chairman O'Brien announces that the Democrats still expect to bring legal action attacking the constitutionality of the legislative apportionment act passed by the

ductive of real results.

last General Assembly.
"The suit will not be brought until after the next meeting of the state committee, which will be some time next month," he said, "but it will be brought. We'll bring the suit in plenty of time and in a way to worry, the Republicans a little, and I feel confident that the Supreme Court will recognize the justice of our contention.'

John D. McGee, of Rushville, member of the Democratic state committee from th Sixth district, stated while here at the conference that he will not be a candidate for re-election. When the state committee is reorganized, in January, he will retire. "There is plenty of good material in the district from which to select a chairman,' he said, "and the Democrats of the district will not suffer by my retirement. Mr. McGee expressed the opinion that the candidacy of Otho Williams, of New Castle, against Representative Watson for the Republican congressional nomination will not be a source of much trouble to Watson.

Senator Cyrus E. Davis, of Bloomfield, has been urged frequently to declare himself on the proposition of becoming a candidate again next year for the Second district congressional nomination, but he still fights.shy | side of such a stalwart advocate as Mr. of committing himself.

said last night. "One thing is certainthere will be opposition to 'Bob' Miers. Miers must be punished for his perfidy and I am satisfied that he will be. We'll find a man who can beat him, although I don't | the slightest degree inconsistent with the business of the saints to get rid of the know now just who that man will be. It may be necessary for me to make the race myself, although I say very frankly that I sured of receiving the nomination. Some people seem to find it hard to believe that a man would not want a congressional nomination, but there are some peculiar circumstances in my case that place me in exactly that position. It do not say that I shall not be a candidate, but at this time I do not

A number of Seceond District Democrats who are hostile to Representative Miers and year insist that Senator Davis is the one man who can wrest the nomination from the Bloomington statesman. Davis gave Miers a hard tussle last year and has many friends throughout the district. In the meanwhile the growth of rancor between Second district Democrats is a source of much encouragement to the Republicans, who believe that the Democrats will become so badly divided that a Republican candidate can carry the district. Judge Chaney, of Sullivan, will probably be the Republican

Says the Marion Chronicle anent Major George W. Steele's intentions on the con-

"It is gratifying to know that the sphinx has at last broken the silence. Major Steele has favored the Chronicle with an explicit declaration as to his future intentions and they are put in words that leave no chance whatever for misrepresentation. It can be definitely stated, therefore, on the authority of the puissant major himself that after surveyed the whole field as carefully as years of experience have enabled him to survey it, and after having taken into consideration all the chances for winning or losing in the undertaking, and all other things whatsoever that a man of years of experience would be expected to consider; after having pondered the subject from every standpoint and all its various phases. he has at last come definitely to the conclusion and is willing to have it generally understood that unless conditions change to afternoon and last evening at the Grand to a degree that he has no reason to expect before the beginning of the next campaign he will not build a hotel in Marion, if he knows himself, and he thinks he does."

> Hugh T. Miller, of Columbus, who will be a candidate for speaker of the House of 1965 if he is renominated and re-elected as Bartholomew county's representative, was here yesterday. He says he is not finding much time for politics at present, but is giving his attention almost exclu-

Frank B. Shutts, of Aurora, was in the city on legal business and called at Senator Beveridge's office to make inquiry concerning a rural route in Dearborn county,

State Auditor David E. Sherrick is being made the victim of the good natured jests of a few of his friends who noted that an gether, but this is the first time since the afternoon paper has rechristened him the rolls filed by the State of Indiana in- developed, and the pathway he has marked "Daniel E." Sherrick. Mr. Sherrick insists that the joke is on Secretary of State Storms.

Governor Durbin denies the accuracy of an interview sent out from Terre Haute to Cincinnati and Chicago papers Thursday and reproduced in an afternoon Indianapolis paper. In the interview the Gov- decision of to-day the guard will not reernor is represented as having said that ceive pay for July 31 and the men who "the defeat of Mayor Bookwalter was a triumph of the better element." What the Governor did say was that it was claimed in behalf of Mayor-elect Holtzman that he came into office representing the better element and pledged to the reform of moral conditions in Indianapolis; that the public would look to the new mayor for the fulfillment of the pledges made by him and in his behalf and that his efforts in this direction, which would doubtless be attended by much difficulty and embarrassment would be watched with interest and the nope that the claims made in his behalf were sincerely advanced.

The Governor went to Chicago last night. by the way, to remain over Sunday. x x x

State Representative W. J. Hamilton, of Linton, who was here on business yesterday, says it is generally understood in Greene county that Harvey Cushman, of Linton, will be a candidate for the Republican chairmanship of the Second district, to succeed John C. Billheimer. "Mr. Cushman hasn't formally announced that he will be a candidate," said Mr. Hamilton, "but I believe it is generally accepted that he will be. If Mr. Cushman makes the race it is understood that he will do so as the representative of the Beveridge forces.

A dispatch to the Journal from Winamac conveys the information that a third candidate has appeared for the Republican chairmanship of the Thirteenth district in Rochester, Fulton county. Walter Brown, of Elkhart, the present chairman, is a candidate for re-election, and it was announced some time ago that Frank Boss, of Plymouth, chairman of the Marshall county erganization, would be a candidate, but it will be something of a surprise to the politicians who have an eye on the Thirteenth that Mr. Stephenson has decided to enter the lists.

Sure Enough.

Some newspapers are disposed to sneer at Mr. Rockefeller's religion. Better stop and think what he might do to us if it were not for the restraining influence of his religion.

At Rest.

Washington Post. Carrie Nation's husband is dead. That's ne case in which "entered into rest" means

W. D. FOULKE ON THE MARYLAND-ER'S RECENT INTERVIEW.

Political Boss Ridiculed for Denounc ing the President's Talk with Republicans.

HEMENWAY ASSURED

WILL BE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

All Claims on the Position Waived General Bingham-Pay for Indiana Militiamen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.-William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, former civil-service commissioner, comes out in a characteristic interview to-day full of sarcastic comment on Senator Gorman's denunciation of President Roosevelt for calling the Republican leaders of Maryland to the White House and urging them to effect harmony. think Mr. Gorman's exhibition is lovely," said Mr. Foulke. "The indignation shown by Senator Gorman for the President's alprinciples is a spectacle for gods and men. When such men as Mr. Gorman are eager for the noninterference of federal office holders in politics it must be pretty near the millennium. Even those of us who have devoted years of our lives to humble efforts in advancing the merit system must appear half hearted and lukewarm by the Gorman, for I think most of us would find "I can't say just what I shall do," he absolutely nothing to criticise in the President's efforts to promote party harmony in

Maryland." In reply to a question Mr. Foulke declared that the President's action is not previous declarations as civil-service commissioner. He said: "The President at that time and since has defined very clearly the proper limits of political activity, both in the competitive class of civil service and in those other branches of the service where appointments are made for political action. In the first class of positions office holders must abstain from public political action; in the second class of positions political action is permitted if there be no coercion, scandal or neglect of official duties.

"But the President himself holds office, not by appointment, but by election. His office is essentially political and the President would hardly be doing his duty if he did not personally make proper efforts by legitimate arguments and persuasion to compose factional differences in his own party. Mr. Gorman's criticism is simply

Senator Gorman was bitter in his criticism of the President and stated that it was the first time that an executive had sought to conduct a State campaign. The President has sought during the past week to bring the warring factions together in | did only what any attorney would do for Maryland, as it is realized that the party | a client. cannot hope for success in November un-

That James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, will be chairman of the House committee on appropriations in the next Congress, which position was held for many years by Joseph G. Cannon, slated for speaker, seems assured by an interview to-day with Representative Harry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, the ranking member, who said that he favored the selection of Mr. Hemenway. It has been believed for some time that the Indiana man was slated for promotion to the chairmanship of appropriations, but up to to-day it was not known except, perhaps, to the intimates of Messrs. Bingham, Hemenway and Cannon that the Pennsylvania member was willing to step aside for the younger and more vigorous

man from Indiana. "Mr. Cannon understands my position on the subject of the chairmanship very well." said Mr. Bingham. "In the second session of the last Congress he was told just how I felt about the matter. I hope Mr. Hemenway will get the chairmanship. This doubtless makes it certain that this important place in the House organization will go to Indiana. It is custom and precedent. General Bingham was the rightful heir to the chairmanship and if he had insisted upon the promotion Mr. Cannon would have been placed in an embarrassing

Under a decision promulgated to-day by Mr. Tracewell, controller of the treasury, the United States government will accept volving pay due members of the State guard covering the time they were on duty in encampment at Indianapolis last summer. This ends the controversy between the State authorities and the War Department ensuing as a result of the irregular filings of rolls due to the confusion under the first experiment of the State in connection with the new militia law. Under the failed to sign the rolls in person are denied

x x x The Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis, the Chase National Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Chi- on observing them in operation. Who has cago have been approved as reserve agents | not speculated whether, if the ropes broke, for the Citizens' National Bank of Delphi, the automatic elevator would actually be

x x x Arthur M. Mohl, of Fort Wayne, Ind. has been certified for appointment to a \$1,000 clerkship in the War Department.

MILLER ON STAND.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE) the letter and explained that the first part | rificed to science by experimenters who did was the ruling and the last part was the 'string." He explained that Ryan was not then paying on demand, but on thirty days' notice, on account of being ruled of the turf at New Orleans. Miller said the "string" was intended to prevent Ryan from using the letter for promoting or advertising his betting schemes. He had never advised Johns of the Ryan case pending in his office. When he received a telegram from Johns to enter him as attorney in the Ryan case he did not show the telegram to Christiancy as the latter was bitterly opposed to friends appearing as coun sel in the department and talked against the appearance of Barrett, the nephew of Typer. He did not advise Christiancy later when he got a letter from Johns wanting to be notified of any decision in the Ryan case for the same reason. He answered Johns's letter in the usual official way and gave no special information. About that time all in the office were exercised over a pearing in cases under Tyner. Miller said Christiancy expected to get Tyner's place and had promised to advance witness to his

In the afternoon Miller testified to ordering Ryan's mail held up at St. Louis for violation of postal laws after the Christiancy ruling had been mailed to Johns, and produced copies of those orders. He said he had mailed the ruling to Johns because the latter had so requested as Ryan's attorney and thought it the same as sending those documents to Ryan. He denied receiving anything at any time from Johns that would influence his official action. He also denied any understanding with Ryan, Johns or anyone else as to his of-

RYAN'S MAIL HOLDUP.

interview with the witness were again produced. When Miller was confronted with them he said he did not know that Watson was concealed in a corner at the first interview. He was closely cross-examined as to discrepancles in his statements at these different conferences with Robb Cochran. The witness stated he would have been much more guarded in his statements at the first conference if he had known everything had been taken by a stenographer, but he undertook to explain all of his replies at both conferences. He insisted that the report of Watson was not complete while he admitted all in the report made by Tullis, as he had gone over it after Tullis had written out his notes and signed the PUT INITIALS ON EACH SHEET. Mr. Miller said he had written his initials

others in Washington during the investi-

gations. When he sent letters to Johns he addressed the envelopes himself. This was the case with the decision in the Ryan case,

although it was not customary for the as-

sistant attorney in the department to ad-

dress their own envelopes. The stenographic

notes taken by Watson when concealed in

Bristow's office during the Robb-Cochran

on the corner of each sheet of the Tullis report so that other pages could not be substituted. He never mentioned the Ryan matter or any other special case to Johns. He regared his telegrams and letters to Johns as personal and not as official. He admitted telling Christiancy that there was nothing new in the supplemental report of the inspectors that was made in the Ryan case last December and fully agreed with Christiancy. He denied that the "Jim telegram" sent after that decision was mailed to Johns was a code telegram meaning a favorable decision and that Johns should go to Ryan promptly. Miller said he never asked or learned how Johns got in the Ryan case and that he never received anything from Johns directly or indirectly. Charles D. Rennick, clerk of the Parke Circuit Court at Rockville, Ind., testified to Miller being nicknamed "Jim." In rebuttal the government introduced Daniel J. Foley, a cousin of John J. Ryan by marriage and an employe of Ryan at Cincin-nati. Foley testified to being present at the Gibson House during the settlement leged violation of civil-service reform last December and contradicted the testimony of Sheriff Aydelotte that the latter was also present when Ryan paid the money to Johns. Foley passed through a cross-examination about his previous employment as a "lookout," fare dealer, etc. Judge Thompson announced that each side would be allowed three hours for argu-

Assistant District Attorney Thomas H. Darby addressed the jury over a half hour. He insisted that conspiracy implied an understanding between Miller and Johns. This was not a matter to be judged by the previous good reputation of Miller and insisted that whatever may have been the record of Ryan that he told the truth about the meetings with Johns at Terre Haute and Cincinnati; that Johns secured from Ryan \$4,500 for a matter that had already been settled; that Johns would never have solicited postoffice cases or met Ryan but for his understanding with Miller and that such understanding constituted a conspiracy to commit an offense against the nited States. Before Mr. Darby concluded court adjourned until 9 a. m. to-

Accused of Stealing Letters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.-Alexander Haff, superintendent of the foreign mail branch of the New York postoffice, was arrested to-day by postoffice inspectors and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of embezzling letters from the mails. According to the inspectors eight dollars in marked bills were found in Haff's possession. The bills, the inspectors said, had been sent by them in "test" letters. Haff was sent to the Ludlow-street jail in default of \$3,000 bail. He has been in the

postal service twenty-nine years. Thinks Miller Will Be Acquitted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 16 .- The Terre Haute citizens who were in Cincinnati yesterday testifying as character witnesses for Daniel V. Miller are of different opinions as to the verdict. Judge Piety says the accused will be acquitted, and that Johns

WHITTAKER'S ADMINISTRATION.

Just Tribute to Superintendent of In-

diana Reformatory. Indianapolis Sentinel. The first three months of Superintendent Whittaker's administration at the Reformatory at Jeffersonville have earned for him the commendation of good citizens. Whatever mistakes he may make in the future, he has started well, and is deserving of the support and well-wishing of the people of

the State, without regard to political affili-Mr. Whittaker assumed control of the institution under the most unfavorable conditions. Appointed under the provisions of the "ripper bill," it was the expectation of almost everybody that he would proceed at once to put the Reformatory on a political basis and make of it an important cog in the dominant political machine. But his course his been a most agreeable surprise, He selected his staff with an apparent disregard for political affiliations, and the institution is to-day more nearly upon a nonpartisan basis than it has been for years. He seems to be honestly endeavoring to make the Reformatory carry out its miss of reform. He has very greatly reduced the amount of punishment meted out to prisoners, has improved the educational features of the institution, and is aiming at a policy which will give the unfortunate youths a training that will enable them to go back to the world with the ability to earn honest livings. Many of his reforms are yet to be out for himself will be a hard one to trave but if he maintains his present policy and continues to sturdily resist the application of political "pulls" he is assured of the sym-

pathy and approbation of men of all parties. An Inspector Who Inspects.

New York Evening Post. St. Louis has an official whose place it would be extremely hard to fill. His name is Branch, and he is an elevator inspector of strict ideas in respect to the performance of his duty. Not content with seeing that the various parts of the machinery are in proper order for action, he insists stopped by its safety brake? Mr. Branch is not satisfied with wondering, but insists on having every elevator drop with him to see if it will "catch." 'His official career is likely to end on the day when he first discovers a defective appliance. descents in a parachute is play beside this kind of inspection. The inspector's conduct contrasts strikingly with that of most other investigators. No one can compute the number of frogs and guinea-pigs sacnot care to make tests on themselves. Even those professionally brave men, the sailors of the French navy, allowed their places to be taken by timorous sheep when the battleship turrets were bombarded some time since to see how much they could stand. At all events, it would probably be as difficult to get a full staff of inspectors like Mr. Branch as for a mediaeval civil service commission to make up an eligible list for the position of king's "taster."

Passing of the Walking Delegate.

Philadelphia Record. The walking delegate has always fared pest when there was a fight on, because that was the only time when he was really necessary, and he has always been unfriendly to methods of preserving industrial peace because then his occupation would be gone. Already four walking delegates have been retired from office and will have to work for their living, unless they have been very successful during their official careers. The Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Society in New York has announced the abolition of the office of walking delegate. Since the union signed the employers' arbitration agreement it has found that it had no use for the four walking delegates it was paying, and it has abolished their office and given its president a salary of \$35 a week, with authority to travel around and see that mion conditions exist, but without power to call the men off from their work.

Another Feather for Folk.

Kansas City Journal. The negotiation of the proposed treaties will be another laurel wreath for Mr. Folk. It is a very extraordinary thing for a man ding so humble an office as that of prosecuting attorney of a single city to successhalf the cross-examination was begun at fully combat vice in his own city, cont 2:30 p. m. by Assistant Attorney Darby, who questioned Miller about previous interviews with Bristow, Robb, Cochran and upon international relations.